



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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26 May 1993

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Organization of African Unity

Secretary Welcomes U.S. Recognition of Luanda

EA2205081593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, has welcomed the decision of the Government of the USA to accord diplomatic recognition to the Government of Angola. The press release issued by the OAU yesterday said it was the hope of the secretary-general that the decision would contribute significantly to the search for peace and reconstruction in Angola.

Secretary Salim Calls for Meeting African Challenges

AB2505132093 Dakar PANA in English 1739 GMT 24 May 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 May (PANA)—OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim has said a new chapter on the economic integration of Africa has been opened following the impressive achievements in decolonizing Africa, which have been recognised even by those who usually have no kind words for the continental body.

"It has been realised that political independence becomes meaningful only when it is buttressed also by economic emancipation," Salim said in his message on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the OAU.

Africa now needed, he said, to devote considerable effort to socio-economic and development issues, following the continual economic deterioration of the past three years. However, he said that Africa's poor economic performance in this period was not of its own making.

"Our countries have been implementing structural adjustment programmes more often than not, at the risk of grave political and social consequences," he said.

It was disturbing, he said, that those who had insisted that Africa apply structural adjustment policies had yet to show the same enthusiasm in ensuring that African states receive equitable and just remuneration for their commodities, "appreciable resource flows" and debt relief.

With the growing number of regional economic groupings, he said, Africa had no option but to ratify the Abuja treaty establishing the African economic community.

Moves toward democracy in Africa, he said, needed to be closely monitored in view of the fragility of African states and the precarious nature of the socio-economic conditions of Africans. Change, he added, should take place in conditions of stability.

"It is vital to build democratic institutions grounded on universal principles of democracy and human rights and taking into account our own values and realities," he said.

While pledging that the OAU would live up to the "challenges of the hour," he called on member states and the African people to strive towards the building of a strong and revitalized OAU as an "instrument for peace and development" of Africa.

OAU Shifting Focus From RSA to African Decline

MB2505174493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim says great strides have been made to eradicate apartheid in South Africa, but there are still those who want to upset the peace process.

In a statement issued in Addis Ababa to mark the 30th anniversary of the OAU's founding, he said that in the past 2 years the gradual dismantling of apartheid had allowed the OAU to shift its focus to the continent's economic decline and wars dogging its development.

An OAU summit meeting in Cairo next month is expected to approve the creation of a pan-African peace keeping force and to call for serious measures towards creating an African common market.

In his message the chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, says economic growth is one of Africa's most pressing needs, and that better economic ties within the continent as well as internal debt relief are vital for development.

He says in his message distributed in African capitals that it is first and foremost Africa's responsibility to ensure its own development through better organization and solidarity.

Burundi**Tanzanian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit**

EA2505183293 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] The Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Joseph Clement Rwegasira, has just arrived in Bujumbura on an official visit to Burundi. The Tanzanian Minister precised to journalists that he bears a message of Tanzanian president to his Burundian counterpart.

About the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] allegations stating that the Tanzanian interior minister has carried out campaign for Uprona [Unity and National Progress] Party, Mr. Rwegasira said Tanzania will never interfere in Burundian internal affairs, asserting that the allegations were not seriously taken into account.

As for the democratization process in Tanzania, the foreign minister said they now have 11 political parties. He announced that they are due to hold (?communal) elections in the near future.

Chad**Idriss Deby Meets World Islamic League Official**

AB2505210793 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 24 May 93

[Text] The head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby, met this morning with (Mr. Mahamat Ben Nasir al-Habudi), the deputy secretary general of the World Islamic League. At the end of the meeting, (Mr. al-Habudi) told the press that his visit was in line with cultural relations between Chad and the Islamic organization.

Touching on the situation of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Islamic League deputy secretary general welcomed the measures taken by the United Nations to protect these people but added that they were insufficient.

Congo**Grenade Explodes at Progovernment Reporter's Home**

AB2505151393 Paris AFP in French 1343 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 25 May (AFP)—The home of a progovernment reporter at Radio Congo came under a grenade attack last night. The Soviet-made grenade was thrown by unidentified men at 0200 into the house of Mr. Edmond Philippe Gali while he was at home. The roof of the building located at Talangai district (north of Brazzaville), and the headlights of Mr. Gali's private car were partly damaged in the explosion. Mr. Gali has

called for charges to be brought "against an unknown person for terrorism," a family spokesman told AFP.

Of late, Mr. Gali has been noted for his unrelenting attacks on the opposition coalition made up of the (erstwhile single ruling) Congolese Labor Party and the Union for Democratic Renewal, which he accused of refusing to concede defeat in the first round of the 2 May early parliamentary election, Congolese media sources disclosed. He had a brawl on 23 May at the Broadcasting House with Camara Mamadou Dekamo, minister of communications, whom he accused of censoring the state-owned media, the sources added.

This is the second blast in Brazzaville in two days following that which occurred the previous night at the private home of Commerce Minister Gabriel Bokilo, an opposition member who was defeated in the parliamentary election.

Government To Interrupt Broadcasts for 48 Hours

AB2505122093 Paris AFP in French 2118 GMT 24 May 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 24 May (AFP)—Official sources disclosed on 24 May that the Congolese Government has decided to interrupt state radio and television broadcasts for 48 hours. No reasons were given for the decision. Reliable sources, however, told AFP that the decision was brought on by "tension between reporters close to the presidential group, and those close to the opposition coalition."

The same sources further stated that "a dispute, followed by mutual insults," erupted at the radio station on 23 May between a reporter close to the presidential group, and the communications minister, Mr. Camara Mamadou Dekamo, regarding the subject matter of a newscast on radio and television.

According to the sources, the reporter disapproved of the minister's presence at the radio station, where a team of reporters were getting ready to present the news, whose contents "had not been previously examined by heads of specialized units".

Observers say that since he took office in December 1992, Mr. Mamadou Dekamo has dismissed directors and several heads of specialized radio and television units, who are close to the presidential group. The reporters were replaced by those close to the opposition coalition, which comprises the Congolese Labor Party—the former single ruling party—and the Union for Democratic Renewal. Since 20 May, soldiers have been stationed around the radio and television stations on several occasions, and several reporters have refused to present newscasts.

Equatorial Guinea

President Explains Multiparty Democracy

AB2505174593 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 24 May 93

[Excerpts] President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and his wife, Constanca Mbasogo, yesterday chaired a rally for the citizens of Malabo and its vicinity to launch their tour of this insular region of Bioko. This rally, which was held at the La Paz Stadium, was also attended by Prime Minister Silvestre Siale Bileka, the speaker of the National Assembly, the president of the Supreme Court, all Cabinet members, and distinguished national personalities of Bioko Norte Province and Malabo District.

President Mbasogo opened the rally by conveying to the Malabo citizens his warmest greetings in this period of peace and [word indistinct] in our country despite the maneuvers of internal and external enemies who want to turn Equatorial Guinea into a country of chaos and disorder. After recalling the country's achievements since the August 1991 congress in Bata, the head and coordinator of our democratic process stressed that the change of a political system in a nation necessarily implies a change of mentality and behavior of its citizens, because this will help adapt themselves to the system governing the society. The people, the president said, should make good use of the freedom of expression they are enjoying to be frank and fair so that they can be respected as human beings.

Furthermore, President Obiang expressed concern over the fact that the political actors did not understand that opposition does not mean enmity. The Equatorial Guinean people's big illusion, he added, is that they think a democratic multiparty system means (?anarchy), while it actually implies reason and order. According to the head of state, multiparty system, as a sociopolitical one, demands on the part of the people certain duties and obligations, such as nationalism, respect for people, fundamental human rights, public institutions, truth, laws, and common property, and all that which contributes to the betterment of our conditions. In this regard, he stressed the need for the Equatorial Guinean people to once again demonstrate their political maturity and ability as they have always shown their nationalism and devotion to defend peace, now that we are on the eve of another phase of the transition program.

Concerning the legislative elections, the president continued, the people have to play a very important and decisive role by demonstrating, better than ever, their respect for their civic duties and their democratic behavior. This is to avoid any acts likely to disrupt the present social equilibrium and the peace prevailing in our country. In this regard, President Mbasogo, in his capacity as head and coordinator of our political transition, expressed concern over the lack of nationalism and sense of (?responsibility) of some political parties. He is also concerned over the tendency of other political parties to fabricate situations that create confusion

within the people and [words indistinct]. The president further stated that being an opposition political party does not mean seeking the ruin of the nation, which means destroying the people's lives. [passage omitted]

President Mbasogo also spoke of Equatorial Guinean women, whom he considered as a vulnerable group that can easily be manipulated by politicians seeking power at all costs. This is why the president said that, in view of the present situation in the country, Equatorial Guinean women should be once again cautious and play their role on the family scene in particular and in our society in general. This will help avoid any disintegration of our society. The president then said that the government was aware of the disastrous effects of the present economic crisis on our country's public and private sectors as well as on the rural communities in general. He stressed that the people should not live with the illusion that the multiparty system will come and resolve their problems. [passage omitted]

Leaders of some opposition political parties were also present at the rally, which was crowned by a reception at the Yacht Club of the capital. The president's official tour of the country will continue on the mainland in the days ahead, which will be specified in the media.

President Legalizes Two New Parties

AB2505144193 Paris AFP in French 1543 GMT 24 May 93

[Text] Libreville, 24 May (AFP)—The Equatorial Guinean head of state, General Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, has legalized two new political parties by decree. They are the National Democratic Union [UNDENA], and the Socialist Party of Equatorial Guinea [PSGE]. This was announced by Equatorial Guinean radio monitored in Libreville.

Twelve opposition political parties have so far been legalized in Equatorial Guinea. The following are the other legalized parties: The Popular and Social Democratic Convergence, the Popular Action of Equatorial Guinea, Convergence for Social Democracy, the Party of Social Democratic Convention, the Popular Union, the Liberal Democratic Convention, the Social Democratic Party, the Progressive Democratic Alliance, the Social Democratic Union, and the Party of Progress of Equatorial Guinea.

One may recall that the ruling Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo's party, the former single ruling party, has been a de facto party since January 1992, when the law on political parties was published.

Gabon**Opposition Leader Says People 'Muzzled'**

*AB2505172293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 24 May 93*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Supporters of the National Lumberjacks Rally [RNB], one of Gabon's major opposition parties, staged a demonstration this morning in Libreville. The demonstration was supported by several labor unions and other opposition parties. The RNB leader Paul Mba Abessole spoke to Toussaint Ogombe about the significance of the demonstration.

[Begin Abessole recording] We organized this demonstration—actually, it is Radio Liberty which took the initiative—to draw the attention of the international community to the fact that the Gabonese Government is trying to put a lid on freedom of speech in Gabon. We take the opportunity, offered by the current second African-American summit, to make our voices heard and to assert that we in Gabon are still not totally free; we are not free. At the same time, we want to make it known that there are people who are fighting for freedom in Gabon, and that we are not dormant. We hope that the message has been well received by the international

community which had believed that efforts were being made to ensure freedom of speech in Gabon whereas, in actual fact, hypocritically, the people are being muzzled. [end recording]

Rwanda**RPF Reports Government Cease-Fire Violation**

*EA2505215593 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 25 May 93*

[Text] Government forces this afternoon violated the cease-fire agreement signed on 9 March in Dar es Salaam by intensively bombarding Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] positions in Mukarange and Kibali in Byumba [in northern Rwanda] prefecture. The government troops also fired heavy weapons at [word indistinct] positions and a report just received tells us the bombardments [words indistinct].

It is noteworthy that these cease-fire violations coincide with the time when the government and the RPF are about to sign an agreement to allow the resettlement of the war-displaced in the buffer zone, an agreement due to be signed on 27 May.

Eritrea

Mubarak-Afewerki News Conference Reported

NC2505160793 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Asmara, 25 May (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak today congratulated Eritrean President Isayas Afewerki on his country's independence. In a joint news conference with President Afewerki following their talks in Asmara today, President Mubarak said that after 30 years of war, Eritrea gained its independence with the mutual consent of Eritrea and Ethiopia. He said this example should be followed worldwide. President Mubarak praised Ethiopia and the Ethiopian president for his good sense of judgment, for putting an end to fighting, bloodshed, and the destruction of the economy, and saving all these funds to serve the interests of the Eritrean and Ethiopian people.

Speaking at the news conference, which was attended by the chief editors of the Egyptian newspapers, Mubarak said today's world is not one of wars. War, he added, leads to nothing, but death and destruction, because it drains the resources of nations. President Mubarak said Egyptian-Eritrean cooperation in education and training goes back a long way and said there are approximately 700 Eritrean students in Egypt. He added: We will continue our cooperation with Eritrea in various fields. He noted that President Isayas Afewerki will soon visit Egypt to attend the African summit in Cairo in June.

At the beginning of the news conference, President Afewerki welcomed President Mubarak's visit to Eritrea and his participation in its independence celebrations. He described the visit as a "great honor for the Eritrean people and Government." He said the visit demonstrates Egypt's position toward Eritrea, one that goes back to the 30 years of armed struggle during which Egypt supported the Eritrean people and their cause and helped them in their struggle. Afewerki said President Mubarak's visit crowns Egypt's historic stances in support of Eritrea, which is celebrating its independence. He noted that the visit reflects the solidarity between the two countries as well as prospects for Egyptian-Eritrean cooperation, whether on the bilateral level, within the Horn of Africa, or on the African level. In his name and on behalf of the Eritrean Government, President Afewerki thanked President Mubarak for his initiative to visit Eritrea to congratulate the people on their independence and to lay down strong foundations for future bilateral cooperation.

Asked about Eritrea's African role, Afewerki said: Our people, three million of them, are poor. We have limited resources and the country is suffering from the destruction sustained during the long era of armed struggle. Our role is proportionate to our size, he added, noting that there is cooperation among the region's countries. He stressed that Egypt plays an effective role of coordination among the region's states, fostering stability and economic cooperation among them. He stressed that

consolidating security in the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa is "essential." He said he believed that regional cooperation in every field and the effective role played by influential powers in the region were among the positive developments of the past two years. Afewerki hoped this relationship and constructive approach would be the cornerstone of Eritrea's foreign policy.

On the challenges of the post-independence era, President Afewerki said the Eritrean people rely on the support of friendly organizations and countries.

Securing food for the Eritrean people and rebuilding the country's economy are top government priorities, he explained.

On cooperation with Egypt, President Afewerki said the two countries are cooperating in technical training and rehabilitating Eritrean cadres and Government institutions.

Stressing that Egypt's support for Eritrea is "a basic issue," he said Egypt has an important role to play in the region's collective activity, a role that must be effective and constructive.

Asked about democracy in Eritrea, President Afewerki said: We are for democracy, but not in its familiar style. We cannot import other countries' democratic experiences into our society. We are committed to the democracy that suits our society and its traditions; the Eritrean people have their own social and political reality. There will be a four-year transitional period during which we will work to build democratic establishments, a constitution, laws, press, parties, and the other foundations of democracy.

He said democracy will not be practiced through political parties. Pluralism will be based on democratic institutions, the constitution, and laws, he explained.

Mubarak commented on the dialogue between Afewerki and Egyptian journalists, saying: "The principles of democracy are well known, but their application differs from one country to another in accordance with each country's characteristics. You cannot take an American or French model and apply it in any country; each country has its own reality."

On Eritrea's relations with its neighbors, the Eritrean president said: Our foreign policy should primarily focus on relations with Ethiopia. Our relevant experience over the past few years was very successful. As President Mubarak said, relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia after the 30-year war constitute a model for others.

The two countries were not expected to establish such constructive cooperation, he said.

He said Eritrea's relations with neighboring countries must be governed by basic principles: There should be no interference in other countries' internal affairs and no absolute ideologies imposed on countries or governments. He added: We do not want war or problems. We

are exhausted by starvation and our economy is ruined. We want neighborly relations founded on basic concepts and principles that primarily boost security and open prospects for future cooperation.

He said he hoped Eritrea's neighbors would be convinced about the importance of cooperation in the security and economic fields.

President Afewerki said Ethiopia has the right to use Eritrea's ports as an outlet. He noted that the two countries have an agreement in this respect, which will be a factor for strengthening relations between them.

Answering another question, Afewerki described Eritrea's relations with Israel as normal.

He said political issues, Palestinian rights, and human rights do not prevent the establishment of relations with Israel.

He said: We want security and stability to overwhelm the Arab region, the Red Sea region, and the Middle East in general. This can only be achieved by settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and resolving the Palestinian issue.

We do not believe that fighting Israel will solve the problem, he said. "An endless war will cause destruction." He added: We want to work with our brothers in the Arab world and the region to find a solution to this problem. We have no interest in antagonizing Israel. On the contrary, we want to work constructively with it while committed to a just and peaceful Palestinian solution.

Ethiopian Envoy Presents Credentials

EA2305075093 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 May 93

[Excerpt] At 1500 yesterday afternoon, Mr. (Awalom Wolde) presented his credentials to brother Isayas Afewerki, head of state of Eritrea, as Ethiopia's ambassador and a special envoy of the head of the Transitional Ethiopian Government, Mr. Meles Zenawi. [passage omitted]

President Receives Syrian Minister

JN2605073293 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Asmara—Eritrean President Isayas Afewerki yesterday received Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation, which took part in the Eritrean people's celebrations marking the declaration of independence.

During the meeting, the Eritrean president thanked Syria for taking part in the Eritrean people's national celebrations, and also for the support and backing it extended to the Eritrean people's armed struggle. He saluted His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad as well as the Syrian Government and people.

Afterward, a meeting was held between Qaddur and Eritrean Foreign Minister Muhammad Sharifo in the presence of members of the Syrian delegation and several Eritrean Foreign Ministry officials. During the meeting, the two ministers signed an agreement to establish ties between the two countries on the ambassadorial level.

On the occasion, Qaddur and Sharifo exchanged cordial speeches. Qaddur expressed Syria's happiness over the Eritrean people's victory and independence, underscoring Syria's willingness to cooperate with Eritrea. For his part, Sharifo affirmed that the Eritrean people value the support and backing Syria has extended to them during the phase of armed struggle.

Qaddur and the delegation accompanying him left Asmara yesterday evening. He was seen off by (Muhammad al-Sayigh), head of the Middle East Department at the Eritrean Foreign Ministry, and several other Foreign Ministry officials.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent at Asmara International Airport, Sharifo said: The ties between the Syrian and Eritrean peoples date back to when armed struggle started. As for Syria's participation in Eritrea's independence celebrations by a high-level delegation, this is a great honor for Eritrea. This indicates the strong ties between the Eritrean and Syrian peoples.

Sharifo added: Syrian-Eritrean ties will remain strong and dynamic, and we hope they will not be confined to the political domain. It is our hope that they will also cover economic, cultural, and social cooperation.

Afewerki on Constitution, Separation of Powers

PM2505095093 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 22 May 93 p 5

[Interview with Eritrean President Isayas Afewerki by Ahmad Hasan Dahli in Asmara; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Dahli] The referendum battle ended a few days ago. What is the new battle in which you are preparing to engage?

[Afewerki] Before answering that question I want to point out that when the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] proposed the referendum plan for the first time in 1980 some Eritreans regarded it at the time as a betrayal of the national cause. Many Eritreans have had doubts about our commitment to the referendum after we liberated all our national territory on 24 May 1991.

Today everyone can see and feel the benefits which Eritrea has gained as a result of granting international legitimacy to its independence through a free and impartial referendum. That referendum is the source of the trust Eritrea enjoys today in international forums. We are trying now to exploit this moral asset and translate it in practice into development plans that contribute to

rebuilding all the economic facilities destroyed by the 30-year war. [passage omitted]

[Dahli] What practical political steps do you intend to embark on soon?

[Afewerki] Eritrea became an independent and fully sovereign state a few days ago. The EPLF Central Committee—in its capacity as the legislative body of the provisional Eritrean government—is currently studying ways of establishing democratic institutions for the newborn state.

[Dahli] And what form will democracy take in Eritrea?

[Afewerki] We are eager first and foremost to avoid the fatal mistakes committed by national liberation movements in most Third World states when they assumed power and monopolized it for many decades without opening a single window for the opposition, thus leading themselves to their own death. As a result, their countries are now operating haphazardly at the bottom of a deep political, economic, and social abyss.

All this has led us from the outset to proceed toward creating an atmosphere of political pluralism, securing conditions for freedom of the press, and guaranteeing the judiciary's independence from the executive and legislative authorities.

[Dahli] What rules will govern the newborn democracy in the new state of Eritrea?

[Afewerki] It is the constitution which will clearly define the rules of democratic practice.

[Dahli] How will the constitution be drawn up?

[Afewerki] We are in the process of studying ways of forming a committee to prepare and draft the Eritrean Constitution, which will be presented for open discussion so that Eritreans can enrich it with their various ideological plans through constructive criticism before it takes its final form and is officially approved by the Eritrean national assembly which will be elected democratically. [passage omitted]

[Dahli] What are the fixed principles of your foreign policy?

[Afewerki] Our foreign policy is always dedicated to serving our national interests—which gives it dynamism and moves it away from futile ideological rigidity. Moreover, we refuse to be a party to the struggle of axes, that is, to be with Israel against the Arabs or with the Arabs against Israel. At the same time we emphasize our principled position in support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. [passage omitted]

[Dahli] What about the reports of a confederation with Ethiopia?

[Afewerki] We are trying to establish a confederal system to be tantamount to a political umbrella for all the states of the Horn of Africa, including Ethiopia, in order to

extricate ourselves once and for all from the labyrinth of border disputes and to utilize racial interlink to serve economic integration among all the countries of this region.

[Dahli] Have you begun your contacts with the South African Government?

[Afewerki] Preliminary contacts began a few days ago between Pretoria and Asmara. Early indications suggest that these contacts can be expected to culminate in a diplomatic exchange between the two countries as a prelude to economic relations beneficial to the two peoples. [passage omitted]

Kenya

UK's Chalker Promises Continued Aid

EA2505153293 Nairobi KNA in English 0802 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] London, 25 May (KNA)—Ministers Musalia Mudavadi (finance), Johnstone Makau (information and broadcasting) and Kirugi M'Nukindia (commerce and industry) met the British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, in London Monday [24 May] while on the way to the donors meeting in Paris. Mr. Mudavadi briefed the British minister on the progress that the Kenya Government had made on both the political and economic fronts. The minister, who is leading a Kenyan delegation to a meeting with donors in Paris, France, said the government had held cordial discussions with the World Bank and its sister organisation, the International Monetary Fund.

Baroness Chalker congratulated the Kenya Government for the bold and positive reforms undertaken and said Britain would continue her bilateral and humanitarian assistance to Kenya. The British minister wished Mr. Mudavadi and his delegation success in the Paris meeting of 25 May 1993 and hoped that the momentum of reforms will be maintained.

Somalia

Aidid Condolences 'Bandit' Attack on German Relief Agency

EA2105192293 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 21 May 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance and the United Somali Congress, has said he greatly regrets attacks by bandits against relief agency personnel, particularly the recent incident in which armed bandits shot and injured two Technisches Hilfswerk [THW] staff members. In this regard, Mr. Aidid has sent his sympathies to the German Government and people, and in particular to THW. He called on the Somali police force

to apprehend and bring before a relevant court of law the bandits that attacked the THW staff members. [passage omitted]

Mahdi: 80 Percent of Security Plan Implemented

PM2505121493 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 23 May 93 p 5

[Report on interview with Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed by 'Abdallah al-Hajj in Jeddah; date not given]

[Excerpts] At the end of his visit to Saudi Arabia Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed emphasized that Riyadh pledged to rebuild what the civil war destroyed in Somalia. He pointed out in an interview with AL-HAYAH that Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-Aziz promised to provide aid for the rebuilding process once security conditions in Somalia stabilize. Mahdi criticized the positions of his rival General Mohamed Farah Aidid on the international forces' presence on Somali territory. He condemned the attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Mogadishu, saying that "it does not reflect the Somali people's opinion." [passage omitted]

He said that the security situation in Somalia "is improving by the day, and there are sincere steps to strengthen security in several Somali areas. We can say that 80 percent of the security plan has been implemented in the recent period."

On his position on the results of the Borama conference held in the north of the country, he stressed that he is committed to Somalia's unity. "And I reiterate that Somalia is an Arab Muslim country in which all factors of unity have been achieved, including religion, traditions, and language. Thus we reject secession and do not support it, nor will ever recognize it. And despite my appreciation for my brothers in the north, I believe that their problems, and Somalia's problems in general, can only be solved via calm dialogue and by tackling the causes of the real problem, not by splits and secession. And I believe that the results of the Borama conference, which perpetuate secession, will not be sound, because the Somali nation is one nation."

On his assessment of the role played by the UN forces in his country, Mahdi said that Somalia "was going through a serious predicaments before these forces arrived. The civil war was raging, looting gangs were roaming the country, and arms were spread everywhere. There was no security anywhere, which is why we sought international help to secure the delivery of humanitarian aid to the areas affected. We wanted these forces to come before the famine worsened. When the forces arrived they established security and stability in the country. Anyone who criticizes the presence of these forces is an unfair person who does not think about his country's interests. This is because their presence is very important to Somalia. Besides, they are committed to the humanitarian role represented in delivering humanitarian aid to the needy throughout Somalia."

Answering a question about General Mohamed Farah Aidid's attack on the presence of these forces, especially the U.S. forces, he said that "General Aidid's orientations in his criticism of the forces' presence in Somalia were known before the forces arrived. Although Aidid saw thousands of Somalis being killed or wounded as a result of the war or the famine, he still insisted on his strange opinion. And it is not strange for him to persist in his negative position to this day. I believe that General Aidid's position reflects his own personal view and not the position of the Somali nation, to which the presence of the international forces has restored a great deal of security and assurance. As the country's president I can say that the Somali nation is happy with the international forces' presence on its territory to achieve a purely humanitarian and relief aim." [passage omitted]

Answering a question about reports of Omar Arteh's nomination for a high post in the "Republic of Somaliland" and his role in Mahdi's government, the Somali president said, "I do not wish to say much about Omar Arteh. The man was prime minister in the provisional Somali government. I have not had the chance to make contacts with him recently, especially after he went to the north. I also have not had the chance to discuss with him some of the issues raised about him from time to time. All I know is those reports and speculations we read in the press or hear from the media. However, I believe that it is history alone which will judge who is working for the Somali nation and who is giving precedence to personal interests over the nation's interests and attacking its sacrosanct rights. And I do not want to list further interpretations."

Further Reportage on Police Raid on PAC, Reactions

PAC-Aligned Trade Union Raided

MB2505135993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1347 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 25 SAPA—In yet another move against Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]-aligned organisations, the police on Tuesday morning raided the Johannesburg headquarters of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu).

A statement by Nactu Assistant General Secretary Mahlomola Skhosana said the federation's Potchefstroom regional secretary Rebecca Ralekgetho, the general secretary of the Media Workers Association of SA S'thembele Khala, and a regional organiser of the Food Beverage Workers Union of SA, Elias Maila, had been taken into custody.

He added the federation had also received reports that some Durban officials had been detained, while their offices in Nelspruit were "under siege" by the security police.

Mr. Skosana said the action against the federation began at 3am on Tuesday when security forces under the command of Captain A.J. Brits, of John Vorster Square Police Station, arrived at Lekton House in Wanderers Street, Johannesburg, and broke into the premises.

"They broke the entrance door on the ground floor, but could not gain entry to the 7th floor when our security officer, John Mabule, refused to open. Later, another group of police arrived with the federation's president, James Mdlalose, whom they had fetched from his Vosloorus home on the east Rand."

Mr. Mdlalose was released after police searched the Nactu premises for more than two hours.

"The police had during the search blockaded both Plein and Bree Streets entrances to Wanderers Street. After the raid, which was assisted by a helicopter hovering over the building, they took no items with them," said Mr. Skhosana.

His federation strongly condemned the police action, charging it was a flagrant violation of the International Labour Organisation's Convention 87, which condemns security force action against trade unionists and the violation of their property.

"Nactu demands the unconditional release of all those who have been illegally detained by the racist, illegal minority De Klerk regime.

"This kind of action on the part of the regime makes a mockery of the so-called breakthroughs at the Kempton Park (negotiation) circus," the Nactu statement concluded.

Minister: Talks Must Continue

MB2505154993 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer has called on participants in negotiations not to allow police action to delay the negotiating process. He proposed that the action by the police should not be condemned before Thursday's special debate of the negotiating council. Mr. Meyer said the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, will clarify the events during the debate. He also asked that radical statements by the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] be discussed during the debate.

Pretoria Area PAC Members Arrested

MB2505174893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1614 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Pretoria May 25 SAPA—Pan African Congress [PAC] members in Pretoria townships Atteridgeville and Soshanguve were raided by South African Police early on Tuesday, according to PAC office bearers.

According to South African Police spokesman Lt Evan Johnson the raid was part of the countrywide operation.

Percey Mosalo and Andrew Molala—both Soshanguve residents—and Phillip Mndau of Atteridgeville were among those arrested, according to the PAC.

A PAC spokesman in Pretoria said the organisation's Pietersburg branch had also been raided.

Arrested PAC Members Named

MB2505181193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 25 SAPA—The following is a list of known Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] members arrested by police on Tuesday.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel named in Parliament seven top PAC officials. They are:

—Enoch Zulu, Jaki Seroke, Thomas Likotsi, Waters Toboti, Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, Abel Dube and Raymond Fihla.

According to the PAC and the aligned National Council of Trade Unions [Nactu], the following 15 people were detained:

—PAC secretary for environment affairs Dr. Solly S'kosana

PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region: PAC PWV regional secretary Mike Matsubane, Nactu Potchefstroom regional secretary Rebecca Ralekgetho, Media Workers Association of South Africa General Secretary S'thembele Khala, regional organiser of the

Food Beverage Workers Union of South Africa Elias Maila, local Pretoria members Percy Mosalo, Andrew Molala and Phillip Mndau.

Bloemfontein: former Azanian National Youth Unity—PAC youth wing—President Serame Molefi, PAC regional chairman Mofihli Likotsi.

Western Cape: PAC regional organiser Michael Siyolo, PAC regional leader Zizakele Mahluthshana, local PAC members Nkosemptu Naki and Siphiwe Mkweso.

Natal: PAC regional executive committee member Mduduzi Ngema.

Alexander on Arrests

MB2505182993 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 25 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] says more than half of their leaders have been arrested in a police swoop in the early hours of this morning. It coincides with the wave of violence in townships south of Johannesburg and comes at a time when crucial decisions are coming up at the multiparty talks with the nationalist [National Party] government. The PAC has been a target for the security forces in the last few months because of a series of armed attacks on whites, which has been blamed on their military wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]. Well, one of the key PAC leaders who escaped arrest today is their secretary general, Benny Alexander. On the line to Johannesburg Akwe Amosu asked him how badly they have been affected by today's raid.

[Begin recording] [Alexander] I must say we have been very badly affected by these arrests because our president's house was raided in his absence, part of his property confiscated and his house personnel arrested. The same applies to our deputy president, Johnson Mlambo. I myself was arrested, and I managed to escape before they could even get me to the prison, important (?persons), executive committee members of the PAC, such as Mr. Maxwell Nemadzhivanani, our political affairs secretary, Mr. Jackie Seroke, our political secretary.

[Amosu] That sounds like your entire leadership.

[Alexander] Most of the leaders of the PAC are in prison at the moment. As far as the administration of the PAC is concerned, that has been effectively rendered unworkable. We are effectively banned from functioning.

[Amosu] What have the police told you about why they have arrested all these people?

[Alexander] They have given no reason. They said they will inform their racist Parliament this afternoon why they have done what they have done.

[Amosu] But they have said absolutely nothing to you in the PAC about why you have been held?

[Alexander] They have not told the Pan-Africanist Congress and neither have they informed the public at large.

[Amosu] What is your interpretation of their actions?

[Alexander] Well, we feel that the regime has decided to arrest our negotiators and leaders in order to force the PAC to withdraw from negotiations during the crucial coming week when the most important decisions on the future of the country are about to take place. The idea is to push through a decision in the negotiating process to balkanize our land in the interest of the minority settler community. They further want to push through a decision on a transitional executive council.

[Amosu] But, Mr. Alexander, you are not being entirely honest here, are you? I mean, the reason that the police have acted against the PAC is because of the actions of your armed wing, APLA, which is by its own admission targeting farmers for assassination.

[Alexander] The arrests of PAC leaders and members have nothing to do with APLA activities. In the first place they know nothing about APLA activities. No APLA leaders have been arrested. The armed struggle in this country is neither a secret nor a surprise. The PAC and the regime, besides all of this, have an agreement reached in their bilateral discussions that there will be a mutual cessation of hostilities as soon as the political objectives of the struggle, including the resolution of the land question, have been met. So, there is no need for them to take a strong-handed action against the PAC on the question of how to deal with the question of the armed struggle.

[Amosu] But surely you and the PAC can't expect to go completely ignored by the police while people who are avowedly connected to your organization are carrying out a campaign of assassinations against civilians?

[Alexander] No, you see, you are using emotional terms when you talk about campaigns of assassination. We (?are all in the) armed struggle, including against the South African Police and security forces. This is a very violent force that we are talking about here and they are harassing our people. The people's army have responsibility to defend the masses against this force of brutality, and that is what APLA is doing.

[Amosu] Are you aware that the police have this morning said that you didn't in fact escape, but that you were released after they had decided they had no further need of you?

[Alexander] No. I was at no stage taken to any police station where I was to be interrogated. I escaped outside my house when they put me in a car. By the time they returned back to the car with the assistance of a neighbor I had already made my way away from them. So, the headquarters issued a press statement thereafter saying that I was safely in custody and I issued a statement

saying no, I am not in custody. I am free. They got embarrassed then because the media said: No, Benny is not in prison, we spoke to him ourselves. And then they came up with the story that they had put me in their prison and released me.

[Amosu] So, you are now expecting in fact that they will turn up to arrest you there at the PAC's headquarters?

[Alexander] I am not working here to be released or not to be released. Nobody wants to go to jail. I am at work at the moment. You are phoning me right at my office here. I am not going to run away. But this is a very serious issue, and we are warning the racist minister of police, Mr. Hernus Kriel, that we are going to react, and when we react he must not cry crocodile tears because cowboys don't cry. [end recording]

Cabinet Not Briefed on Raids

MB2505195193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859
GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 25 SAPA—Key cabinet ministers did not attend a meeting on Sunday where police reportedly briefed them on planned raids on Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] officials, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt. Craig Kotze said on Tuesday.

He was responding to media reports quoting "reliable government sources" as saying key ministers involved in negotiations discussed the political ramifications of the arrests at a police briefing on Sunday.

"This is simply not true," Capt. Kotze said. "These arrests were not a government decision. They were made by the South African Police in the normal course of their duties.

"The minister (Mr. Kriel) informed Parliament on Tuesday afternoon that in fact he was informed of the pending action by Commissioner of Police Gen. Johan van der Merwe and the chief of the CCI [expansion unknown] Lt-Gen. Johan le Roux on Monday."

Reportedly present at the meeting were Minister of Public Enterprises Dr. Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer, Minister of Local Government Dr. Tertius Delpont and Mr. Kriel.

Earlier, when asked if State President F.W. de Klerk had been informed of the raids, a spokesman for the State President's Office said Mr. de Klerk would not comment on his communication with members of his cabinet.

Meyer Denies Knowledge of Raid

MB2505200593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944
GMT 25 May 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town May 25 SAPA—The government's negotiating ministers were not involved in any decision to proceed with the police strike against Pan Africanist

Congress [PAC] and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] leaders, a spokesman for Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer insisted on Tuesday night.

The minister denied there had been any police briefing or discussions of the planned raid with colleagues at the weekend. A meeting which was held on Sunday had been scheduled and had not dealt with any planned police action.

Mr. Meyer reiterated to SAPA what he had told negotiating partners at the 26-member multiparty negotiating forum that he had no prior knowledge of the planned raid on PAC and APLA offices and residences which ended in the detention of 73 people by Tuesday afternoon.

Information supplied to SAPA indicating that an urgent meeting had been held on Sunday to evaluate and approve police action was incorrect, he maintained.

According to SAPA's sources an urgent meeting of key negotiating ministers, including Cape NP [National Party] leader Dr. Dawie de Villiers, Mr. Meyer, Minister for Local Government and Planning Dr. Tertius Delpont and Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel was held on Sunday to discuss the planned action.

Late on Tuesday night Mr. Meyer said this was not so.

The denial reopens the spectre of a hawk/dove alignment of conflicting interests within the cabinet, seriously isolating Mr. Kriel as a possible intentional wrecker of negotiations.

Precisely such accusations and demands for his immediate dismissal were central to anger expressed over the raid by the ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa.

This week government sources were adamant that a left/right row in the cabinet and within the party caucus had been successfully quashed four weeks ago. The militancy of Mr. Kriel and his hawk allies in the cabinet, particularly Natal NP leader George Bartlett and Dr. Tertius Delpont, had been accommodated in a tight bottom line on violence while the negotiators were given the go-ahead to reach the necessary compromises at the talks table.

The style and timing of the PAC/APLA action now appears to run—as pointed out by a restrained liberal such as Colin Eglin on TV's Agenda—contrary to the spirit of the World Trade Centre talks in Kempton Park. It comes at the most sensitive moment in the process thus far and will take exceptional diplomacy and compromise to ensure a resumption of the process on Friday, analysts say.

Further on List of Arrested

*MB2605062393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0604
GMT 26 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 26 SAPA—Police were holding a total of 62 people following Tuesday's [25 May] police swoop on officials of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and aligned structures, the Law and Order Ministry said on Wednesday morning.

Law and Order Spokesman Captain Craig Kotze told SAPA 11 of the 73 people held on Tuesday had been released after questioning. He identified one of those released as "top structure" PAC member Raymond Fihla.

Of the 62 people being held, 20 were being detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. A total of 42 people were being held in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Those known to be held include several people identified by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel in Parliament on Tuesday. They were:

—Enoch Zulu, Jaki Seroke, Thomas Likotsi, Waters Toboti, Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, Abel Dube and Raymond Fihla (now released).

According to the PAC and the aligned National Council of Trade Unions [NACTU], the following 15 people were detained:

—PAC Secretary for Environment Affairs Dr Solly S'Kosana;

PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region: PAC PWV Regional Secretary Mike Matsubsane, Nactu Potchefstroom Regional Secretary Rebecca Ralekgetho, Media Workers Association of South Africa General Secretary S'Thembele Khala, Regional Organiser of the Food Beverage Workers Union of South Africa Elias Maila, local Pretoria members Percy Mosalo, Andrew Molala and Phillip Mndau.

Bloemfontein: former Azanian National Youth Unity—PAC youth wing—President Serame Molefi, PAC Regional Chairman Mofihli Likotsi.

Western Cape: PAC Regional Organiser Michael Siyolo, PAC regional leader Zizakele Mahluthshana, local PAC members Nkosemptu Naki and Sipihwe Mkweso.

Natal: PAC Regional Executive Committee Member Mduduzi Ngema.

Reaction To Raids Viewed

*MB2605081593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2155
GMT 25 May 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 25 SAPA—The constitutional negotiation process on Tuesday [25 May] appeared to be

surviving its biggest test since Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II collapsed last year, with the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] provisionally remaining in the process after a massive police swoop on the organisation.

But the real test will come on Thursday [27 May] night at the World Trade Centre, near Johannesburg, when the 26-party Negotiating Council will urgently debate the raids on the PAC and a resolution passed by the council on Tuesday which condemned the swoop.

A scheduled Negotiating Council meeting on Tuesday was suspended at the request of the PAC.

The PAC secretary for foreign affairs, Gora Ebrahim, said afterwards the PAC would over the next two days reassess its participation in the negotiation process.

The Negotiating Council adopted a resolution which condemned "the insensitive manner in which the recent actions and arrests against the leadership of the PAC were undertaken".

It said it was "appalled at the possible negative impact of these events on the negotiation process and (the) unnecessary delay in the proceedings of the Negotiating Council".

The council called on the South African Government to:

—"Immediately charge or release those that have been arrested;

—"Return all materials seized from the PAC; (and)

—"Take all necessary steps to remedy this unfortunate situation and undo the damage done to the negotiation process."

The Negotiating Council will meet on Thursday night at 7 pm to discuss the issue in greater detail, and is scheduled to resume negotiations proper on Friday [28 May].

The resolution was opposed by the Conservative Party [CP], which praised the police action.

"We will support any action to restore law and order," the leader of the CP delegation, Tom Langley MP, told the Negotiating Council on Tuesday.

Four participants reserved their position until Thursday's debate: the South African Government, National Party, Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] and Bophuthatswana.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer indicated Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel may attend Thursday's meeting to provide detailed information about the raids.

Mr. Kriel announced in Parliament on Tuesday during his budget debate that seven "top structure members of the PAC/APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] were detained".

He said "another 42 PAC/APLA members were also arrested".

The arrests were linked to the following crimes, Mr. Kriel said: "Murder and attempted murder, petrol bomb and other attacks on the South African Police [SAP], complicity in attacks on civilians, illegal possession of firearms and handgrenades and the planning of further attacks on SAP members and civilians."

The PAC said on Tuesday its decision concerning the organisation's future participation in the current negotiation process would depend a lot on how the government reacted to the three demands made on it in the Negotiating Council resolution.

"The ball is not in the court of the PAC, it is in the court of the regime," Mr. Ebrahim said.

"The resolution clearly states that. Our response will be based on how the regime responds," he said.

If the government decided not to respond "what are we doing here" negotiating, Mr. Ebrahim asked.

Senior government sources on Tuesday said it was possible that the most important demands contained in the council resolution could be met.

According to the sources, it was possible that by Thursday evening's council debate the 49 detained PAC members would either have been charged or released.

Secondly, that the materials seized from the PAC could also have been returned.

The African National Congress on Tuesday demanded that Mr. Kriel "either resign or be dismissed".

"Hernus Kriel has become a danger to the whole negotiation process. He must go," ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa told a press conference after the suspension of Tuesday's council meeting.

He said Mr. Meyer had told the 10-member planning committee on Tuesday morning neither he nor Mr. Kriel had known about the police swoop on the PAC.

"I find it very hard to believe," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

"Then the country is being run from...Police headquarters," he charged.

The ANC knew that in dealing with the government it was "essentially negotiating with a treacherous partner", but the constitutional process was "a terrain of struggle".

Mr. Kriel told Parliament on Tuesday afternoon he had been "fully briefed in connection with these arrests by the commissioner of the South African Police and Lt-General Le Roux".

Mr. Meyer on Tuesday afternoon insisted "I did not have any knowledge of the arrests".

A number of other government ministers involved in the negotiations process reportedly also did not know of the swoop on the PAC.

Mr. Ramaphosa would not be drawn on the ANC's response, except to say "we are going to discuss the matter".

He added the PAC had clearly demonstrated on Tuesday that they were part of the negotiation process.

"It is important they remain part of this process," he said.

Mr. Meyer said on Tuesday afternoon he was still optimistic the Negotiating Council could meet its deadline next week Thursday, when the Negotiating Council meets, for the setting of an election date.

The council adopted a declaration of intent on May 7 which said if the process moved forward "sufficiently" by the forum meeting an election date not later than the end of April next year would be set.

Arrests Follow Investigation

MB2605082893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0031
GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Pretoria May 25 SAPA—Commissioner of Police Gen Johan van der Merwe said on Tuesday [25 May] the arrests of Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] members earlier in the day followed an in-depth, countrywide investigation by the police, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

The investigation was conducted in close consultation with the Transvaal attorney-general, he said, and further investigations would also be done in consultation with the respective attorneys-general in the country.

Gen van der Merwe said police had been investigating PAC and APLA members for some time and, with the information at their disposal, they felt this was the right time to act against them.

The timing was also appropriate because it allowed Parliament to discuss the matter during the debate on the police budget vote, if necessary.

ANC Statement Condemns Arrests

MB2605094293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0658
GMT 26 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement on Mass Arrests"]

[Text] The South African Government's nationwide arrests of the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] leadership, which began in true gestapo fashion in the middle of the

night, is a travesty of justice and a violation of the democratic norms we are striving to establish in our country.

Minister Kriel's bombast, and continual threats to act against people's legitimate right of protest, raises the political temperature and is a further indication that he is not fit to be a minister and should be dismissed with immediate effect.

The ANC expresses its outrage that leaders of a movement, involved in the negotiating process, should be detained, harassed and their homes and offices invaded.

We draw the attention of the South African public to a pattern of systematic sabotage of the negotiating process on every occasion when it reaches a decisive moment. Each time that the negotiating process has held out the promise of a real transfer of power, action on the part of elements within the De Klerk Government have wrecked it.

This deliberately provocative action was calculated to destabilise negotiations and to create an atmosphere where "radicals" of all political persuasions can be "dealt with." The National Party has again plunged our country further into an ever-deepening crisis.

The government cannot sit at the negotiating table to talk peace and transfer of power, while at the same time acting as jailer.

As ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General, Cyril Ramaphosa, said at a press conference:

"They must tell us who is next in line to be jailed, whether the ANC headquarters will be raided, whether President Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu will be detained."

We cannot permit the integrity of the negotiating process to be compromised by the whims of any one party, let alone the illegitimate South African Government. This raid reveals deep divisions within the government. If, as it is claimed, senior ministers like Roelf Meyer, and even President de Klerk, did not know it was planned, who then is in control of the security forces? Who then is in control of the government?

General van der Merwe, commissioner of police, stated baldly on television that the raid had been planned to coincide with the law and order budget debate in Parliament. This suggests deliberate manipulation of public perceptions and of the parliamentary process itself.

Moreover, it confirms yet again that this government responds to issues on a black/white basis. Not a finger has been lifted against white ultra-right wing organisations or individuals, who publicly carry weapons of all types, kill and threaten with impunity.

We demand the immediate release of all those who have been detained. Issued by:

The Department of Information and Publicity,
P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg.

APLA Codemns Arrests

*MB2505160293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546
GMT 25 May 93*

[Text] Dar es Salaam May 25 SAPA—The Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA]—the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]—on Tuesday slated the arrest and detention of PAC leaders and APLA cadres in South Africa.

At least seven national executive committee members and 42 local PAC/APLA cadres and several PAC-aligned National Council of Trade Unions were arrested in a pre-dawn blitz by security forces.

PAC defence secretary and APLA Commander Sabelo Phama, in a statement to SAPA from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, said APLA condemned the "reactionary action and aggression" against the organisation and demanded the immediate release of those detained.

"APLA is not taking the detention of the PAC leaders and cadres lightly...and warns the regime that any assault, torture, or death in detention of any of them will result in very serious consequences for the regime," Mr. Phama said.

Instructions had been given to APLA's field command and ground-fighters to give "maximum support" to PAC President Clarence Makwetu, the APLA commander claimed.

APLA called on other PAC wings, including the Pan Africanist Student Organisation and Azanian National Youth Unity to support any PAC "directive".

APLA: Arrests 'Declaration of War'

*MB2605072593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0704
GMT 26 May 93*

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam May 26 SAPA—The Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] on Wednesday said it sees the arrest of Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] members as "a declaration of war between the white oppressors and the African oppressed people".

APLA said in a faxed statement to SAPA "may it be made clear that the regime itself should bear the blame for the lives that will unavoidably be lost as a result of its actions".

The facsimile had no identifying features and its authenticity could not be established.

The statement issued on behalf of Mr. Vuma Ntकिनca, a field political commissar, said the APLA leadership could under the circumstances not "guarantee the safety of even the so-called soft targets in the course of the people demonstrating their anger".

The statement said "the actions of the regime send very strong signals that civil war is unavoidable in this country".

It accused the "regime of never being honest in negotiating the freedom of our people".

APLA said in the same way the African masses and their leadership could not have their safety guaranteed "APLA is poised to create a situation of complete insecurity to every section of the oppressor community".

It warned threats to invade APLA in Transkei "would be the greatest mistake ever to be committed by the racist security forces".

"Should the situation deteriorate into racial confrontation, the future of the settlers in this country cannot be guaranteed", the statement said.

It urged the PAC to withdraw from multi-party talks and asked for negotiations to take place at a neutral venue under a neutral chairperson "with the high profile involvement of the international community".

Official Responds to APLA Threat

MB2605094193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858
GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 26 SAPA—A statement purportedly issued by the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] threatening "soft targets" was merely a smoke-screen designed to obscure the real cause of Tuesday's [25 May] police swoop against Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and APLA members, law and order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said on Wednesday.

The purported APLA statement, faxed to SAPA on Wednesday morning, said loss of life was unavoidable and the safety of soft targets in doubt as a result of the arrest of 73 PAC/APLA members during the nationwide police crackdown. Eleven of those arrested have since been released.

Capt Kotze said the police action was against "PAC and APLA policies designed to systematically murder people on the basis of race, farm ownership and membership of the security forces".

He reiterated "the government has repeatedly stated that one cannot negotiate and wage a race-based terrorist war at the same time".

"The PAC has thus far refused to clarify its position in this regard," he said.

Capt Kotze warned "attacks by APLA on innocent civilians will be met with the full might of the South African Police and other security forces".

He urged the PAC to "urgently clarify what seems to be a direct incitement by its military wing to indiscriminately attack innocent civilians".

APLA in its statement warned that following the arrest of PAC members the safety of "soft targets" could no longer be guaranteed.

It also said it perceived the police action "as the declaration of war between the white oppressors and the African oppressed people".

ANC Holds Conference on Land Legislation

MB2405180993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702
GMT 24 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 24 SAPA—A conference on land, property rights and the new constitution, held under the auspices of the African National Congress [ANC] Constitutional Committee and university-based centres, decided at the weekend that while South African legislation dealing with expropriation of property should deal with existing legitimate interests in property, laws should also deal with legitimate claims of those who have been dispossessed.

"Legislation should be couched in such a way as to enable meaningful land reform processes to be implemented," said a statement issued by the ANC after the conference.

"In particular, provision should be made for restoring land to those dispossessed by forced removals, securing rights against eviction to those who have long lived on a piece of land, guaranteeing housing rights and providing for access to land for those deprived by past discrimination."

The ANC statement said there was also strong support for removing barriers to women acquiring and using property.

AVF Adamant About Self-Determination

MB2605090093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2253
GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Pretoria May 25 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF] is to arrange urgent meetings with State President F.W. de Klerk and "leaders of interest groups in the community" to discuss its "inplacable" demand for self-determination.

This was announced after an AVF executive council meeting in Pretoria on Tuesday.

The meeting also decided on a wide range of unspecified "actions" which would be announced at meetings countrywide from Thursday [27 May], according to an AVF statement.

Conservative Party leader and AVF Executive Council Chairman Ferdi Hartzenberg, and head of the mobilisation directorate Gen Constand Viljoen, would represent the AVF at the proposed meetings with Mr. de Klerk and other leaders.

"The Afrikaner Volksfront stands implacably behind its demand for self-determination for the Afrikaner/boerevolk [Boer people] and in this regard wants to arrange urgent meetings with Mr. de Klerk and leaders of interest groups in the community."

The first public meeting is to be in Bloemfontein on Thursday, followed by a rally at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Saturday [29 May].

The rally will be addressed by Gen Viljoen and Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche.

Meetings will be held on May 31 in Klerksdorp, Louis Trichardt and Newcastle, on June 3 in Port Elizabeth and Roodepoort on June 3, and on June 4 in East London.

Mbeki, Modise Return From Russia, China

MB2505081393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0748 GMT 25 May 93

[By Spike de Vries]

[Text] Johannesburg May 25 SAPA—Two senior African National Congress [ANC] officials returned to South Africa on Tuesday [25 May] following a fortnight-long high level visit to Russia, China, Singapore and Switzerland.

ANC Foreign Affairs Director Thabo Mbeki and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] Commander Joe Modise had been invited by the various heads of government of the countries visited to brief them on the current situation in South Africa, the transitional progress made so far and the support these countries could extend to expedite the process of change in South Africa.

Interviewed by SAPA on their return Mr. Mbeki said among matters discussed with the foreign leaders were the measures to be taken to turn around the South African economy following the lifting of economic sanctions after the announcement of an election date and the establishment of a transitional executive council.

"These talks were particularly important in Switzerland where, among others, we met with banking chiefs in Zurich and Bern to discuss the rescheduling of South Africa's debt when a new government is elected," Mr. Mbeki said.

"We are concerned that the new elected government should not inherit heavy foreign debts and it is crucially important that they (Swiss banking institutions) will assist in the process of economic recovery in South Africa," he said.

The message the two ANC leaders received from the leaders they visited was that all were "keen there should be a speedy transformation (in South Africa) and would assist in any way they could in this transformation".

"It was an encouraging visit", Mr. Mbeki said.

In Switzerland, the ANC leaders also discussed the controversial sale of the Pilatus PC7 trainer aircraft to the South African Air Force and Mr. Mbeki said he had pointed out the deal was a violation of the United Nations arms embargo which was still in force.

"There would be further consultations on the issue by the Swiss and here in South Africa we will also look into the matter again," Mr. Mbeki said.

Concerning the monitoring of the forthcoming general election, Mr. Mbeki said the ANC was adamant there should be no recurrence of the United Nations elections monitoring debacle in Angola in September last year, where there were just not enough observers at the ballots to observe just and fair election processes.

"We must avoid a similar situation in South Africa during the elections and therefore this matter was extensively discussed in Moscow and Beijing—Russia and China both being members of the Security Council," Mr. Mbeki said.

But the possibility of a United Nations peace keeping force for South Africa was not discussed—neither was the sale of military hardware, both ANC leaders said.

EC Sets Conditions for Long-Term Aid

MB2605101393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] The European Community has agreed to make long-term aid to South Africa conditional on the establishment of a post-apartheid transitional government in order to strengthen relations as soon as a transitional government is in place.

Meanwhile the president of the council of the European Community and Danish Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Niels Petersen, is to arrive in South Africa tomorrow. The Danish Embassy in Pretoria said the three-day visit was intended to demonstrate the EC support for the democratization process and its willingness to assist in the present phase leading up to the elections.

26 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB2605134793

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

PAC Attitude Prompts Government Reaction—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 May in a page 18 editorial believes the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, attitude on violence "was calculated to provoke a strong reaction from the Government." PAC National Organizer Maxwell Ndamazivhanani, speaking at the funeral of an APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] fighter described farmers as "'legitimate targets' for APLA forces." Ndamazivhanani's comments were made

in the wake of a series of attacks on farmers. "In the first four months of 1993, 108 farms were attacked and 28 farming folk—many of them elderly people—were killed." In several attacks farm animals were maimed in a style "reminiscent of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya." Therefore, the government "had no option but to act. Inertia would have invited increasingly angry farmers to take the law into their own hands. Beyond that lay an even graver danger: possible mutiny in the armed forces, sparked by farmers who are linked to the SADF [South African Defense Force] through the commando system." Nevertheless, the "timing and manner of the arrests was inept. By launching the swoop on a day when a breakthrough was anticipated in negotiations, the Government gave the impression that it was trying to derail the talks. By kicking down doors and detaining people in pre-dawn raids, the police opened themselves to charges of using 'Gestapo tactics'." Now President de Klerk must ensure that the detained are either charged or released immediately.

Mandela Attempts To 'Camouflage' ANC Conciliatory Stance at Talks—On the same page, Patrick Laurence writes in an article that Nelson Mandela's call for the qualifying age for the vote to be lowered to 14 has taken "South Africa by surprise, astounding his political opponents and perhaps even catching some officials in the African National Congress off guard." One view is that Mandela "is attempting to gratify the restless youth in the black community." Mandela's reaction to calls by young blacks for guns, telling them to join the ANC's armed wing, instead of "rebuffing them and urging them to concentrate on their studies," supports the inference that Mandela's call for the vote to be extended to 14-year-olds "is a bid to get on-sides with them, to placate them in order to retain their allegiance." There is, however, an alternative, "more cynical explanation doing the rounds among journalists. The supposition is that the ANC is in the process of making major concessions at the multiparty negotiations and that the call to enfranchise 14-year-olds is a diversion, an attempt to camouflage its reported conciliatory stance at the talks."

BUSINESS DAY

No Support for PAC Stance on Killing White Farmers—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 May in a page 10 editorial says nobody should be above the law, but hopes the South African Police "have solid grounds" for the 25 May arrests of seven "top-ranking officials and many other PAC/APLA members." However, "events of the past few months, in which APLA has claimed responsibility for terrorist attacks on civilians and the killing of policemen, give credence to [Law and Order Minister Hernus] Kriel's statement that the arrests have nothing to do with politics and concern various types of crime." PAC "cannot expect support" for its stand that the killing of white farmers is a "legitimate APLA activity."

SOWETAN

Call for Law, Order Minister Dismissal—A front page editorial declares that "nothing less than the axing of

Hernus Kriel and the immediate placement of the security forces under multi-party control can assuage our anger at the carnage on the East Rand. In the face of inexplicable police impotence (or even connivance), more than 50 people have died in East Rand townships since last Saturday [22 May]." "How is it possible, for instance, for a mob to kill so many, torch and loot dozens of houses and shacks over several hours without police intervention?" Instead, Minister Kriel "uses hundreds of police in dawn raids on PAC officials and alleged APLA members in an obvious attempt by the Government to show its own constituency it still has 'muscle'. Kriel's act of utter stupidity to order the arrest of PAC members has jeopardised the talks and will undoubtedly fuel the violence. The country has been plunged into a fresh crisis and decisive action is demanded of black political organisations."

* Prospects for 1993 Economic Growth Studied

93AF0533A Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 2 Apr 93 pp 20, 22

[Italicized words as published]

[Text] What businessmen want to know is whether there will be at least some positive economic growth this year. The first three years of the Nineties saw nothing but decline—at a rate of 0.5 percent in 1990 and 1991 and 2 percent last year. Business people have soldiered on and are, for the most part, lean and mean, but their animal spirits are at a low ebb.

There have been many reasons for this prolonged decline: poor and uncertain policy, official extravagance, bad luck, the end of the unusually long boom among our trading partners, and what amounts to economic sabotage at home and abroad. So it must seem to some in business that the current economic trough is endless.

Patently, this year we are not about to swing into anything like the growth achieved in the peak years of the Eighties, when the economy grew 6.6 percent in 1980, 5.1 percent in 1984 and 4.2 percent in 1988.

But, political or other catastrophes aside, there are still reasons to expect at least a small upswing this year—if only because a return to the normal rainfall pattern this summer could bring an additional 1 percent growth in GDP [gross domestic product] from agriculture. Any upswing needs to be nurtured with confidence and enhanced by faith.

Last year, imports consumed a large portion of national income because of the drought-induced failure of the maize and wheat crops. "In a normal year, agricultural imports average about 5.5 percent of total imports," says Simpson McKie's Graham Boyd. "And in 1992 the proportion was over 8 percent." The impact of this on the economy can be seen in the table showing the performance of the components of GDP.

Disappearing Trick	
Fixed Capital Stock Percent Change in Real Terms 1985-1992	
Agriculture	-17%
Mining	26%
Electricity, gas and water	4%
Construction	-18%
Trade, catering and accommodation	6%
Transport and communication	-2%
Finance and business	15%

This year, the outlook is considerably brighter. Reserve Bank economics chief Ernie van der Merwe estimates that 8.5 Mt of maize will be harvested (see page 31). "This means maize imports valued at R2bn will not be needed. Unfortunately, the wheat crop has failed as a result of last year's drought and about R500m worth will still have to be imported; so the value of total agricultural imports will decline only R1.5bn in the full year. But this will be enough to break even on the agricultural trade account."

Of course, a reversal in the agricultural sector's prospects is not enough to cause a resurgence in economic growth. Even in a good year, agriculture contributes less than 5 percent of GDP. There are other reasons growth will be circumscribed. Briefly, they are:

- Depressed demand for exports and low commodity prices because of the poor performance in most of the major economies, especially Japan and Germany;
- A declining trend in domestic capital expenditure (capex);
- The continuing rate of retrenchments in all industries but gold mining;
- An erosion of disposable income. "This is the first time in many years a Budget has given no relief for fiscal drag," says Old Mutual's Rian le Roux, "while incomes generally increased by less than the average 10 percent inflation for 1993;" and
- No political settlement yet to curb violence and nurture fixed capital investment.

All this is compounded by the excessive proportion of GDP consumed by the State (*Leaders* January 22). It is projected at even more than fiscal 1992/1993's 30 percent of GDP. So additional government spending, which could boost GDP short-term, will be counter-productive in the long run.

More spending now cannot be financed by higher taxes because the rate at which tax revenues will increase has probably passed the point of no return—it is about 25 percent of GDP, up from about 22 percent last fiscal year.

Nor would it be prudent to continue borrowing to finance consumption spending and capital spending that does not add to productive capacity. But there are also encouraging developments:

- Greater price stability;
- As the inflation rate declines, disposable income will increase;
- The outlook for other exports is reasonable. The Reserve Bank *Quarterly Bulletin* reports that, in 1992, merchandise export volumes rose 5 percent. The S.A. Foreign Trade Organisation is predicting a 2.5-3 percent real rise in nongold exports during 1993, as the U.S. recovery gets under way. It notes that S.A.'s competitive disadvantage—higher inflation than in trading partner countries—is being reduced as producer price inflation falls. This has dropped from 15.2 percent in 1989 to 11.4 percent in 1991 and 8.3 percent in 1992, narrowing the inflation differential.

Martin & Co's Carmen Maynard says: "Industrial production growth in the U.S. should go some way towards arresting the decline in commodity prices, but a key element in predicting an upturn in the commodity cycle will be the speed with which the Japanese and Germans turn their economies around and the prognosis for Russian sales which have flooded key metal markets;"

- There is the possibility that an improved political climate will foster investor confidence and labour productivity. The relative absence of labour unrest in the fourth quarter of 1992 and the first quarter of 1993 is at least one immediate and visible benefit. First-quarter figures from Andrew Levy & Associates show that, including the teachers' strike, a loss of 65,000 man-days was recorded in the first quarter of 1993, compared with losses of 135,000 in first-quarter 1992 and 180,000 in first-quarter 1991.

And the experience of the gold mines is evidence of realism in the labour force. Profit-linked and productivity-linked wage agreements allowed the industry to reduce its nominal working costs by 0.9 percent in 1992, says Chamber of Mines chief economist Francois Viruly. Working profits, he points out, also declined—by 6.7 percent. Without the innovative wage settlements, marginal mines would have been in danger of closing and the damage to the industry could have been permanent. At least the rate of retrenchments is falling:

- Another unquantifiable source of growth is the more appropriate allocation of resources in the economy that the removal of apartheid laws—such as influx control—and widespread deregulation has brought about. The consequent growth of an urban informal sector has made it possible for countless people to survive the recession instead of starving in rural wastelands.

At the same time, it has increased efficiency at the bottom end of the distribution chain, expanding the

market for a wide range of goods. In the formal sector, new competitive pressures, as in the airline industry, have reduced prices and therefore increased real disposable income, says Wits business economics professor Duncan Reekie.

One sector that is normally very sensitive to the business cycle is the furniture industry. It is showing signs of buoyancy. And Furniture Traders' Association director Frans Jordaan reports that much of the impetus has come from black consumers.

Amrel's Derek Kirsch, the association's national president, says the turnaround took place towards the end of September and was first seen in the organisation's figures in October, when turnover rose 14.5 percent compared with the previous October; November-November growth was 17.5 percent, December-December 12.9 percent. These figures were all a few percentage points above the inflation rate. January figures were down—growth of only 8.7 percent, one percentage point below January inflation—but this is at least partly seasonal.

The growth trend is reflected in recent results from furniture groups. Retailer Ellerine Holdings reported after-tax earnings up nearly 60 percent to R18.6m. Retailer and wholesaler Morkels reported a 78 percent increase to R1.6m in the nine months to December. And retailer JD Group's profits are up 21 percent to R39.3m in the 12 months to December.

Of course, other factors—such as cost-cutting and marketing strategies—played an important part in achieving these results. But, coming from a sector of the economy that is traditionally hit hardest in a recession, the figures are encouraging.

Inventories are another economically sensitive indicator. Says Simpson McKie's Boyd: "In almost any scenario, inventories emerge as a positive factor since they have merely to fall at a slower rate to deliver some thrust to GDP." Most analysts are predicting a small rise after the sharp falls over three years.

Taking all these factors into account, economists are predicting growth of between -0.5 percent and 1 percent. Even the lower figure will mean a substantial swing in business activity from the depths of 1992.

While that is a welcome development, it too has insufficient impetus to propel the economy into the growth needed to preserve productive capacity, let alone increase it. And that is critical to the provision of sufficient jobs to meet the rapidly growing and urbanising workforce.

To meet that need, new real investment must start now. The losses, not only of the current downturn but of a decade of falling real investment, are not easily retrieved. Shrinking capex in seven of the past 10 years has reduced growth potential so drastically that a turnaround is no longer enough to generate confidence in consumers and businesses.

Though traditionally capex is a lagging indicator, after so many years of decline—from a ratio of 27.9 percent to GDP in 1982 to 15.9 percent in 1992—the lag might now have been foreshortened.

While capacity usage was as low as 77.6 percent in September, the lowest level since the second quarter of 1986, industrial and commercial inventories are also at historically low levels—17.6 percent of GDP in 1992, down from 29.7 percent in 1978. A revival of consumer demand could reduce inventories and put pressure on existing capital stock at a faster rate than in the past.

Bottom Line			
Expenditure on GDP in Constant 1985 Prices			
	1991	1992	Percent Change
Private consumption	76.3	74.3	-2.6
Government consumption	25.7	25.8	0.3
Gross domestic fixed investment	23.6	21.2	-9.9
Final demand	125.5	121.3	-3.4
Change in inventories	-2.6	-1.3	
	123.0	120.0	-2.5
Residual item	-2.6	-1.9	
Gross domestic expenditure	120.3	118.1	-1.9
Net trade	12.6	12.0	-4.6
GDP	132.9	130.1	-2.1

Figures are rounded off

Much of that plant and equipment, moreover, is outdated and due for replacement. JCI economists Ronnie Bethlehem and Peter Perkin say new domestic fixed investment, as a percentage of GDP, has fallen from 14.1 percent in 1981 to 2.2 percent in 1991 and an estimated 0.8 percent in 1992. And they predict that fixed capital stock will fall, in real terms, in 1993 for the first time since 1947.

A tentative recovery might get an early boost from a capex boom—perhaps starting in 1994. The importance of this is that it will sustain the upturn and help redress a huge structural imbalance after a decade of excessive consumption spending.

Financial resources are a restraint because domestic saving is low and foreign capital scarce. Since the breakdown of Codesa [Congress for a Democratic South Africa] last year, long-term foreign loans have dried up. No new bond issues were placed in international markets and a large maturing loan was not renegotiated because the cost proved prohibitive.

But the problem, it is hoped, relates to the past, not the future. Whatever the caveats about the availability of international capital, if political negotiations proceed

and are ultimately successful, S.A. will be able to end the debt standstill and its financial standing will improve considerably.

Aid organisations will be prepared to finance infrastructural developments. It will once again be possible to raise money on capital markets. Banks will be more willing to provide short-term funds. And loan capital from the private sector will become more accessible as the risk:reward ratio improves relative to the ratio in other countries. And it will. For recent events in S.A. are only a part of a broader global transformation. The end of the Cold War presented S.A. with an alternative to the Ian Smith/Mugabe kind of confrontation. To the credit of President F.W. de Klerk and his Cabinet, and to the ANC leadership and its allies, they all took that opportunity.

Critical now to the revival of the animal spirits of S.A. business people—apart from the obvious need to curb violence—is access to the balance of payments support finance of the IMF. It will enable the monetary authorities to take a more sanguine attitude to interest rates as inflationary pressures subside. But such finance is being blocked by the U.S. at the behest of various "liberation" movements and an increasingly Marxist clergy.

All of them—including the U.S.—need to reflect on the economic consequences of their dogmatic refusal to confront reality. The factors outlined here that will eventually bring about a mild upswing will not be thwarted easily. Economic logic will eventually prevail, provided the political position does not deteriorate. The U.S., the "liberators" and a dogmatic clergy are capable of prolonging the agonies of mass unemployment by a political stance that not only frustrates new investment but is eroding the capacity of what we already have.

The consequences of that are serious indeed. If prolonged, it will reduce the economy's self-sufficiency when the weight of an exploding population is increasingly turning the country towards the seemingly irreversible poverty of sub-Saharan Africa. It is not a trend that can be reversed with ease and it rubs the already raw fears of future uncertainty.

They are doing so, they claim, on the pretext that the Nats are recidivistic and that they are the cause of continued violence in black society. That is so patently absurd that it virtually amounts either to negotiation in bad faith or more sinister anarchistic motives reminiscent of Yugoslavia. Mass hardship is being prolonged for dubious political gain.

Investment is always an act of faith by the investor. We believe sufficient reasons exist—and we have outlined them here—for businessmen to commit themselves to the future of S.A. But can their recalcitrance be blamed when "liberation" politicians and clergymen have allowed their faith in mankind to be overwhelmed by political intrigue and their compassion for the poor by the conceits of political power?

* Report: Norwegian Computers Sold to Nuclear Industry

93EN0462Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
28 Apr 93 p 4

[Article by Flemming Dahl: "Controversy Over Computer Shipments To South Africa"—introductory paragraph in boldface as published]

[Text] Norwegian computers are believed to have been shipped to South Africa's nuclear industry.

Norwegian authorities had no comment yesterday evening on the possibility that Norwegian law was violated when shipments from the Norsk Data company apparently came into the hands of South Africa's nuclear industry in the mid-1980's.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs feels it is unclear as to what actually occurred before and after the Norwegian boycott of South Africa went into effect in the spring of 1987.

Via France

According to a news report yesterday evening on TV 2, the technology and the computers from Norsk Data were shipped via France to South Africa and "in 1986 and 1987 were used in the country's nuclear industry."

The shipment was made through the French weapons firm Matra and reached South Africa's nuclear industry in violation of UN sanctions and the EC boycott against South Africa, according to TV 2.

The basis for the alleged shipments is said to be a contract made in 1984 between Norsk Data and a Matra subsidiary company. The contract is believed to have stated that the French company would sell the computers and, in return, Norsk Data would train the purchasers.

French Problem?

Trade Minister Bjorn Tore Godal's public relations officer, Arthur B. Knudsen, said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—the contact for TV 2 in the affair—was not able to prove any illegal export to France by Norsk Data.

"If illegal export occurred in France, it is in the first instance a matter for the French authorities," Knudsen told AFTENPOSTEN.

Less clear, according to Knudsen, is whether the alleged Norwegian training of the South Africans occurred after the Norwegian boycott of South Africa went into effect. If it did, then Norwegian law could have been violated.

The Joint Council for South Africa reacted sharply to the TV 2 report:

"The sale was a clear violation of Norwegian law and of UN sanctions against assisting South Africa's nuclear program. The Joint Council will evaluate tomorrow

whether it will report the matter to the police," said Council Chairman Hege Hertzberg in a news statement. She added that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must review the matter as quickly as possible.

Conservative Jan Petersen, vice chairman of the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee, was traveling in Finnmark yesterday evening and found it difficult in the absence of more information to comment on the matter to AFTEN-POSTEN. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Labor Party's Gunnar Skaug, was not available for comment.

Kare Gjønnes, Christian Democratic Party parliamentary leader, stated on TV 2 that the matter—as it is represented—is very unfortunate for Norway. He assumed that the authorities would make sure that all the facts were laid on the table.

The South African liberation movement, the African National Congress, reacted with outrage and said that it would attempt to raise the issue with Norway's Foreign Affairs Minister, Johan Jorgen Holst, who is currently visiting in South Africa.

*** Holst Promises Archbishop Tutu Continued 'Support'**

93EN0462Z Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
28 Apr 93 p 2

[Article by Per Nordrum: "Holst Promise to Tutu: Support You All the Way"—introductory paragraph in boldface as published]

[Text] Norway will continue to support the ANC [African National Congress]. This was Johan Jorgen Holst's promise to Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Soweto yesterday.

Archbishop Tutu put great emphasis on the importance that those who have supported the ANC throughout the years, "do not abandon us now in this important, critical phase." And in the presence of the Norwegian press, Minister of Foreign Affairs Holst promised that "we will most assuredly stand by you until the policy objective is reached."

Tutu received Holst in his home in the Johannesburg suburb of Soweto. It was a joyful meeting between old friends. The archbishop did not hide the fact that he is looking forward to his June holiday on a Norwegian farm.

"I have great hopes for the current negotiations, with their objective of peace and democracy in South Africa. We have the possibility of keeping the peace process on track. Even though others are attempting to wreck this

process, I have confidence that our people will manage to keep it on track," said Nelson Mandela, the leader of the ANC, after a luncheon conversation with Foreign Affairs Minister Holst in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mandela made it unambiguously clear how important Norwegian support to the ANC has been:

"For 30 years, Norway has given us generous support. We are thankful for the humanitarian aid from Norway during a time when most other countries did not help us. Aid from Norway has enabled us to carry on the battle for democracy," affirmed Mandela, in good spirits as he met with Norwegian journalists.

Foreign Affairs Minister Holst yesterday paid a short visit of condolence to the widow of ANC leader Oliver Tambo. Tambo died last weekend and was buried on Sunday. Holst met also with, among others, Archbishop Frank Chikane of the South African Council of Churches and John Hall of the National Peace Council.

Critical

The peace process is in a delicate and critical phase. Violence and unrest is spreading in a society in which apprehensions were already high.

The murder of ANC leader, Chris Hani, is believed to be the attempt of white extremists to provoke even more unrest and chaos in an effort to cause the democratic process to founder.

The coming year will show whether it will sink or swim in South Africa. Consequently, the first visit by a Norwegian minister to the country came at a highly charged moment.

"Norway lifted its trade boycott of South Africa on 15 March precisely because the peace process has created expectations and hope. Tomorrow, I will stress to President F.W. de Klerk and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha that we anticipate that they will live up to the expectations they have created," said Holst to AFTEN-POSTEN last night. Today, he will meet with members of the government in Cape Town.

A date for a democratic election and a broadly based transitional government is currently being worked out.

"It is extremely important that a power apparatus be created that is regarded as legitimate and which is not in the hands of any one party. It is also important that all parts take responsibility in such a transitional period," said Foreign Affairs Minister Holst after the discussions yesterday. He thought the ANC seemed ready to assume the role of a responsible political party in the new South Africa.

"It is up to the Storting if it wants to change [Norwegian policy]," said Holst.

Angola

UNITA Claims Government Defeat in Soyo 'Heavy'

MB2505134293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 May 93

[Report by correspondent Felix Miranda]

[Text] I am reporting from Ganda, Soyo city's navy base. We would like to make a challenge: If Higino, Joao de Matos, and Eduardo dos Santos do not concede defeat—which, in fact, has been a very heavy one—they should board a boat or a plane and come here with newsmen. They will be welcomed by the red berets led by Dr. Savimbi, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], who are in control of Soyo as a whole. If they do not have fuel, they should come and get it because we have it in industrial quantities.

We are well aware that Higino's problem is his excessive arrogance. In Abidjan, he barked more than was necessary and is now being proved wrong on the ground. We would like to issue a solemn warning: If the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] insists on its warmongering campaign, we will go to the city of Luanda and to the Futungo de Belas Palace with all our might because the war ought to be felt by everyone.

The MPLA's defeat in Soyo has been marked by two aspects: First, the MPLA and its mercenaries have lost credibility because they fled at the first opportunity; second, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], which fought alongside the Russians and Cubans before the signing of the Bicesse Accords and which were defeated during the last raid on Mavinga, did not offer any resistance and refused to fight because they know too well how FALA's red berets operate. The new armed forces proved to be weak and could not resist the thrust of the glorious FALA.

Third, the MPLA can no longer encourage its army even with the help of (?mercenaries) [words indistinct] from South Africa.

In addition to the captured materiel referred to in our previous report, FALA also captured three antiaircraft 23-mm guns, seven 57-mm guns, two 14.5-mm antiaircraft guns, large quantities of war materiel. Two BMP-1s and one T-55 tank were destroyed. A large number of vehicles, fuel, and food were captured.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos ought to accept that he has been defeated. His colonels have died in action in Pandala, Quifuquene, and Campo 8. Others are holed up and will be captured wherever they are found.

Correspondent on Soyo Situation

MB2505141593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 May 93

[Interview with Felix Miranda, correspondent of the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Soyo, by reporter Chico Torres in Jamba on 25 May—recorded]

[Text] [Torres] Felix Miranda, in your report yesterday you gave an account of the red berets' victory in Soyo. The entire Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] contingent, including People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] personnel and mercenaries, had been defeated. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is in complete control of Soyo.

Yet, in his report to the BBC yesterday, Reginaldo Silva reported from Luanda that he had been informed that the MPLA troops and mercenaries had retaken Soyo. What can you tell us?

[Miranda] Well, I am talking to you from the Ganda Navy Base in Soyo. I have already invited Reginaldo Silva as well as other journalists to visit Soyo, which is completely under the control of the red berets.

I would like to add that FAPLA forces and South African mercenaries were not in control of Soyo before the attack. In fact, Soyo had been divided in half with UNITA and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in complete control of oil installations. The MPLA controlled the administrative sector of the city. The city came under the effective control of our forces at 0600 [0500 GMT] [words indistinct] the MPLA mobilized more than 2,000 men, equipped with armored vehicles and backed by the air force and artillery.

[Torres] What is the morale of our forces?

[Miranda] It is excellent. They encountered a huge military apparatus and nobody believed that a FALA victory would be possible. It was possible because we adopted the principle of one FALA member for every five FAPLA soldiers.

[Torres] Will the MPLA attempt to retake Soyo?

[Miranda] Military reports just in say that there are still many groups holed up. Some of them are in islands and others in positions known to us. Measures have been taken to completely neutralize these small groups because they do not have the means to mount any attack. They could try, but will be defeated because the MPLA [words indistinct] used mercenaries. The residents realize that they should cooperate with UNITA.

[Torres] What about the vessels? Were they sunk or did they manage to leave the area?

[Miranda] Ironically [words indistinct] the vessels had come to rescue navy and infantry commanders as well as mercenaries. The vessels were put out of action [words indistinct].

[Torres] Finally, how have the red berets reacted to the MPLA's demand that UNITA should withdraw from cities, towns and villages?

[Miranda] They had been waiting for the outcome of the Abidjan talks. The troops were instructed not to suspend the operations, but to be on stand by to see whether the MPLA would sign [words indistinct] the raid on Soyo was the obvious response. We will not leave the cities. In fact, we will capture more provincial capitals.

UNITA Steps Up Pressure Around Bie

*MB2505163593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 May 93*

[Text] The Conjugar location of Bie Province is under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. This was revealed by KWACHA UNITA PRESS news agency, citing military sources in the city of Bie. Bie has been under siege for the past five months and the pressure around the enemy's fortifications has been increasing over the past few days.

UNITA Military Operations in Cafunfu Reported

*MB2605094793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 May 93*

[Text] After the failed attempt by government forces to capture the Kafunfu diamond area, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are still involved in hot pursuit operations against Eduardo dos Santos' men. On 23 and 24 May, FALA dealt another blow to Dos Santos' troops. Our Malanje correspondent reports:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] In the wake of hot pursuit operations launched against the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]-Riot Police-mercenary alliance in the Kafunfu area, our forces inflicted yet another defeat on the enemy. In the areas of Pula Maxinga, Langa, Muquissse Ward, and on the bridge over the Li River on 23 and 24 May, our forces captured seven FAPLA soldiers, 24 AK-47 weapons, a PKM, four hand grenades, three plotting boards [dilagramas], 17 knapsacks, and 545 rounds of ammunitions of assorted calibers. The enemy left five dead. [end recording]

Prime Minister Addresses Swearing-In Ceremony

*MB2505160393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 May 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Marcolino Moco this afternoon praised the National Police for their role in the democratization of the Angolan state. Marcolino Moco was speaking when senior officers of the Ministry of the Interior and the General Command of the National Police were sworn in.

[Begin Moco recording] I feel that I should thank you on behalf of society as a whole, the Angolan state, and the

democratic institutions for what you have done, particularly before and after the elections. I believe that no one will deny that you, alongside the Angolan people, were the ones who really gave the appropriate response that prevented a full-scale disaster in our country during the very difficult time we experienced. [end recording]

The prime minister confirmed that there were serious problems at the country's ports and airports, particularly in Luanda. He said the National Police have done a positive job.

[Begin Moco recording] It could be an exaggeration, but shortly the airports and ports, particularly in Luanda will be better organized. Unfortunately, we have noticed that regrettable incidents and very serious problems have taken place in those places. Such a situation does not dignify our country and our democratic institutions among our people and the world over. [end recording]

The prime minister said that the police will continue to be adapted to the democratic situation at home. Specifically, he noted that in view of the failure at the Abidjan talks, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will not stop fighting.

[Begin Moco recording] I repeat: Undoubtedly, the main task will be for us to force UNITA to accept the rules of democracy. We could be even more radical, but we think in the world today it is not possible to resolve the country's main problems by the force of arms alone. We will continue to use weapons because we have no option, though we will continue to use other mechanisms.

We think that the recognition of Angola by the United States is very important, but we should not sell the bearskin before the hunt. The recognition will permit the world to learn more about our will to consolidate the democratic process. There are sectors at home, but mainly abroad, which still doubt our desire to democratize the country fully. [end recording]

Santana Andre Pitra Petroff, who was today sworn in as general commissar of the National Police, urged the police command to honor the trust that the Angolans have in them.

[Begin Petroff recording] If the people trust the police, the latter ought to be as clear cut as possible. This applies particularly to those who have just been sworn in. Your behavior, your unwavering combat against corruption which, unfortunately is gaining a foothold in various sectors of the police and in the Ministry of the Interior [pauses]... You should not feel that the combat against corruption will be the sole responsibility of the comrade minister of the interior or the general commander of the police force. We should all take part in the combat. [end recording]

The general commissar of the police insisted on the need to step up the fight against opportunism and ambition. He singled out the logistics and financial sectors as the most vulnerable ones.

[Begin Petroff recording] Any sign of mismanagement should be exposed and an inquiry launched. You should not ignore the reports that are referred to you. This is a very serious warning because we ought to be clear cut. We will not tolerate neither liberal minded people nor premeditated deviations from our program of action. [end recording]

Assistance to War-Displaced Persons Reviewed

MB2505184093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 May 93

[Excerpts] War-displaced children could be reunited with their families. That is the goal of the family tracing and reintegration project for war-displaced persons from Huambo and Benguela Provinces. Some 600 children have already been reunited with their families as part of a program launched by the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration in 1992. The project manager says that 250 children, whose relatives have not yet been traced, have been sent to foster parents. With the resumption of the war, a number of children, who had been reunited with their families, lost touch with them. [passage omitted]

Humanitarian assistance to war and drought victims could be improved. The UN coordinating unit for the distribution of relief aid is a guarantee that such an improvement will take place. The unit's activities will be carried out within the framework of a UN Security Council resolution. [passage omitted]

Better accommodation facilities are being created at the Danda Maria center for displaced persons. In addition to government agencies, a number of international organizations are involved in a project designed to assist more than 2,000 displaced persons from various parts of the country. Everything is being done to provide basic conditions to those who have survived the war in Huambo. The Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration has delivered 20 bundles of blankets for double beds, 27 bundles of blankets for single beds and 23 boxes of soap. Reports say that ORA [expansion unknown] International will over the next few days erect 300 small tents and 20 large ones in order to assist more than 2,000 displaced persons from Ganda, Chongoroi, and Cubal Districts. [passage omitted]

A delegation of the nongovernmental organization Development Aid from People to People [ADPP] is visiting the city of Huambo. The delegation includes U.S. and Canadian nationals and is providing assistance to displaced persons in Huila Province. The head of the delegation discusses the aim of the visit:

[Begin unidentified ADPP official recording in Portuguese] I think that over the next few years, the ADPP will launch projects aimed at assisting children in many provinces. So, the information that we have gathered during our visit will be very important for the ADPP to choose its projects. [end recording]

The ADPP delegation also toured the Palanca center for displaced persons. Some 720 people have been living at the center for the past six years.

Botswana

President Leaves To Attend Summit in Gabon

MB2505174693 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, and Lady Masire left Botswana for Libreville, Gabon, today to attend the African and African-American summit. Sit Ketumile is accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe. The president's delegation will also include the assistant minister of finance and development planning, Mr. Eddison Masisi, who is already in Libreville.

The president was seen off at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr. Festus Mogae, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and senior government officials. Sir Ketumile's entourage is expected back home on 29 May.

Mozambique

Renamo Leader Asks Netherlands for Assistance

MB2505191693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has requested assistance from The Netherlands to transform his organization into a political party. Dhlakama made this request at a meeting with local officials in The Netherlands yesterday, at the beginning of his tour of some European countries.

Yesterday Dhlakama also held meetings with the director of the Doctors Without Borders Organization and the director of Eduardo Mondlane Foundation in The Netherlands. At the end of the meetings, Dhlakama said the Doctors Without Borders Organization guaranteed that it would take part in repairing roads and hospitals in areas under Renamo control. He also said that the organization will also take part in disarming mines from roads in Renamo controlled areas.

In turn, the director of Eduardo Mondlane Foundation promised Dhlakama that his organization would study ways of assisting areas under Renamo control.

Futher on Dhlakama's Activities

MB2605111993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has held a meeting with [name indistinct] chairman of the southern African commission

of the European Parliament in the Hague, the Netherlands. The meeting examined the peace process in Mozambique and Dhlakama's visit to Brussels, European Community's headquarters, next week. Also in the Hague, the Renamo leader met with the representatives of [words indistinct], and (Navite), nongovernmental organizations operating in Mozambique. The meetings discussed ways of expanding these organizations' activities to areas under Renamo control.

Renamo Said Hindering Free Movement of People

MB2505173293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] The implementation of the basic conditions of health, education, and food supply in the central region of the country is hindered by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], which obstructs the free movement of citizens in areas under its control. This is contained in a report presented during the third regional meeting of the provincial governments of the central region of the country which began in Chimoio, Manica Province, yesterday. The meeting brought together governors from the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia.

Renamo's Domingos Returns to Maputo

MB2505173493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] In Maputo today the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] will clarify the alleged existence of two administrations in Mozambique. This was revealed by Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation at the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], shortly after his return from Maringue, where he has been for three months, boycotting the work of the commissions established within the framework of the Peace Accord, alleging that the government was not giving logistical assistance to Renamo members in Maputo. Raul Domingos said the remaining members of the various commissions will only come to Maputo after the creation of all logistic conditions.

During his meeting with local officials in the Netherlands, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said Raul Domingos was in Maputo to discuss logistical problems for Renamo elements with donors, the Mozambican Government, and the United Nations. Dhlakama said if the problem is quickly resolved, Raul Domingos will not return to Maringue.

Kuwait Gives US\$14 Million for Road Repair

MB2305191293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The Kuwait Fund has given \$14 million to Mozambique to repair the Namaacha road, linking the country to Swaziland, a distance of over 70 km. An

agreement was signed in Maputo this afternoon by Finance Minister Eneias Comiche and [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

Swaziland

King on Elections, Economy, 60-Day Detention

MB2505184793 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] His Majesty the King says the next national task after the June elections will be the kingdom's nagging financial constraints, which he described as a security risk. Addressing thousands of Swazi nationals from all over the country at Ludzidzini Royal Residence this afternoon, the king said the economy of a country and its politics should always be treated equally, because they are very much interdependent.

He said the third committee which has been looking into the position of the election constituencies is the last review committee before the elections. What comes next is electoral registration, which the nation should take very seriously. The king said information distributed by the last committee in both the kingdom's official languages should be made available to all Swazi nationals and assurance should be made that they understand everything, because if they do not, there would be very little progress, if any.

He appealed to the entire nation to pray to God to be the master of the coming elections. The last review committee was led by Mr. Mandla Dlamini, who assured the nation that information on where people should go to vote will be made available soon, especially because a few constituencies have been added.

His Majesty officially announced that the chief electoral officer will be Mr. Robert Twala, who will be deputized by Mr. Robert Mdluli, since there is no longer an indvuna [headman] for tinkhundla [traditional community councils]. He further noted that the notorious 60-day detention issue the nation has raised many a time has been looked into and the chief electoral officer will announce the outcome shortly, together with election dates.

Zambia

Chiluba Lifts State of Emergency 25 May

MB2505184193 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] President Chiluba has with immediate effect lifted the state of emergency reimposed three months ago, saying it has served its purpose. The president announced at State House in his message to mark the [word indistinct] Africa Freedom Day that the state of emergency had served its purpose as it [words indistinct] agenda for destruction. Mr. Chiluba reimposed the state of emergency, announcing that he had uncovered the

Zero Option Plan plot by UNIP [United National Independence Party] members which was meant to overthrow the government using unlawful means.

Earlier this morning, the president met a large group of people who included diplomats resident in Zambia [words indistinct] at a freedom party in Lusaka.

Eight Jailed Coup Plotters Released, Rearrested

MB2105194493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] All the eight remaining members of Zambia's opposition United National Independence Party, who were detained in March in connection with a plan to overthrow the government, were released today. However, their freedom was short-lived and they were rearrested immediately and charged separately in connection with the plot. The Zambian authorities have so far released nine people detained in connection with the coup plot.

MMD Official Calls for Ministers' Resignations

MB2305092993 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 May 93

[Text] The [word indistinct] MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] chairman and member of Parliament for Chilanga, Collins Hinamanjolo, has called for the resignation or removal of (?certain) ministers, alleging that their utterances are causing tribal division in the nation. Mr. Hinamanjolo called for the resignation

of Labor and Security Minister Mr. Michael Sata [words indistinct] and Deputy Minister of Finance Mr. Derrick Chitala in [name indistinct] yesterday. He alleged that the MMD national (?development) committee members from [words indistinct] were allegedly being (?hated) because they were (?Bembas) or Tongas. He denied he had anything to do with the formation of a new party [words indistinct] Mr. Hinamanjolo also claimed that he had in his possession [words indistinct] letters that could prove that Tongas and (?Bembas) were hated.

Zimbabwe

Commonwealth Secretary Arrives for Talks

MB2505144893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, has arrived in Harare on an official visit to Zimbabwe.

Chief Anyaoku is to hold talks with Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe on a possible agenda for the forthcoming Commonwealth heads of government meeting, which will be held in (?Accra) in October this year. Chief Anyaoku said he will also hold discussions on developments in southern Africa, particularly in South Africa, with Mr. Mugabe.

He said he would be visiting a number of countries to discuss an agenda for the forthcoming Commonwealth meeting.

Mali

Russia, Mali Discuss Trade, Strengthening Ties

AB2505205193 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 24 May 93

[Excerpt] The Russian Federation and Mali are determined to strengthen their economic relations. Financial backers from the two countries began a two-day round-table meeting this morning to discuss and to make concrete proposals in the field. The opening ceremony took place at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bamako in the presence of the permanent undersecretary at the Ministry of Employment, Professional Training, and Promotion of Private Industry. Sory Ibrahima Keita has more details:

[Begin Keita recording] The objective of the meeting is to establish a system of partnership between Russia and Mali in various fields such as trade, industry, mining, and agriculture. Over the next two days, the Russian financial backers, along with their Malian counterparts, will exchange views on how to increase the volume of commercial transactions between the two countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nigeria

Consortium, ANC Sign Memorandum of Understanding

AB2505221593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] The Nigerian-Southern African Development Consortium, NISADEC, has signed a business memorandum of understanding with the African National Congress, ANC. The memorandum was signed between the consortium and Investment Corporation, the business wing of the ANC.

Speaking at the end of a one-week business trip to South Africa, Mr. Emeka Osuji, NISADEC secretary general, said the memorandum would form the basis of future cooperation between NISADEC and the corporation in various areas of trade. He described the talks between officials of both groups as cordial and fruitful.

Senegal

Constitutional Council Ratifies Election Results

AB2505144593 Paris AFP in French 2110 GMT 24 May 93

[Text] Dakar, 24 May (AFP)—The Constitutional Council, the highest Senegalese judiciary organ, ratified the results of the 9 May parliamentary elections in Dakar on 24 May, awarding 84 out of the 120 parliamentary seats to Abdou Diouf's Socialist Party [PS] and 27 seats to the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS], the opposition party.

In its statement, the Constitutional Council rejected the appeal of three political parties, including the PS, contesting the elections in several constituencies on the grounds that there was fraudulent use of special permits allowing voters not listed on the voters' register to vote.

The Constitutional Council conceded that some of the permits were fraudulent but stressed that they did not "falsify the results of the elections as a whole" and could not "justify their cancellation".

The PDS, which also contested the validity of the elections, did not submit an appeal because it did not recognize the Constitutional Council's authority to act as adjudicator, as stipulated by the Constitution and the electoral code.

In the past, there were 103 PS parliamentarians and 17 PDS parliamentarians at the National Assembly. The 9 May parliamentary elections marked the entry of four other parties or a coalition of parties into the National Assembly for the first time. The Democratic League won three seats; the "Japoo" coalition, meaning "let us unite," three; the Independence and Labor Party [PIT], two; and the Senegalese Democratic Union-Renewal, one. All the other parties belong to the opposition except the PIT.

The "Japoo" coalition comprises the African Party for Democracy and Socialism, the National Democratic Rally, and civilians, all of whom presented one candidate at the 21 February presidential elections.

The official results published by the Constitutional Council may not be contested. They confirm the trend of the presidential elections: The PS has maintained power since 1960 and holds absolute majority at the National Assembly but faces competition mainly from the PDS, which has made major progress. The latter claims to have won 63 seats and has already announced that it will not sit in Parliament.

Sierra Leone

ULIMO Commandos Capture 500 RUF Rebels in Raid

AB2505211193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 25 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberian ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] rebels have cropped up again in Sierra Leone. Many of their fighters used to be based there but over the last few months, they have retaken four northern Liberian counties from Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels. And now, ULIMO is helping Sierra Leonean troops in their offensive against Foday Sankoh's rebels, as Neanulty Allison reports in this telex from Monrovia:

ULIMO commandos told me today at the Po River Bridge that 500 RUF [Revolutionary United Front] Foday Sankoh rebels were captured last Thursday [20 May] by them at Niahalahun, a RUF base inside Sierra Leone. The prisoners of war were said to have been turned over to the Sierra Leone troops at the Daru Barracks. The commandos, who claimed to have just come from the battle zone in Sierra Leone, told me that their cross-border operation this time stemmed from a RUF attack on ULIMO positions inside Liberia.

The commandos, who were accompanied by rag-tag men brandishing assault weapons, appeared hardened by this latest cross-border fighting in which they claim that ULIMO had not lost a single man. This latest push into Sierra Leone by ULIMO is the third in four months. ULIMO conducted a cross-border operation last April to assist in the reopening of the stretch of the Sierra Leone-Liberia highway at Kono. ULIMO sources told me last week that they had lost two of their 150 men who were involved in that operation. [end recording]

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